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HETEROPONERA MAYR REINSTATED (HYMENOPTERA: FORMICIDAE). — *Heteroponera* Mayr (1887, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 37: 533) has remained suppressed as a synonym of *Acanthoponera* Mayr for many years. Wheeler (1923, *loc. cit.*) has shown, however that *Acanthoponera* can be split into two groups; one group (*Acanthoponera* s. str.) having the tarsal claws with an extra, strong tooth and a basal lobe (or tooth), while the second group (*Anacanthoponera* Wheeler) has the tarsal claws at most with a single, weak median tooth. In this second group, Wheeler included *Heteroponera carinifrons* Mayr, and since *Heteroponera*, with the genotype *H. carinifrons*, has precedence, it must be **reinstated as a good genus**. *Anacanthoponera* Wheeler (1923, *Psyche*, 30: 176, as a subgenus of *Acanthoponera*) is a **new synonym** of *Heteroponera*, since the genotype, *Ponera dolo* Roger, is congeneric with *H. carinifrons*.

Acanthoponera is neotropical, and has well developed propodeal teeth and the petiolar apex produced as a long tooth or spine; Kusnezov (*in litt.*) finds *A. mucronata* to have 6, 4 palpal segmentation. *Heteroponera* is neotropical and Australasian, and the propodeal teeth and dentiform petiolar apex are absent or feebly developed; *H. imbellis* Emery has 3, 3 palpal segmentation (my dissection). Until more species can be critically examined, *Acanthoponera* and *Heteroponera* should be considered as distinct genera. *Acanthoponera* appears to be the most generalized living member of the Ectatommini, and is probably close to the stem from which the proceratiines, the myrmicines and *Paraponera* arose. — W. L. BROWN, JR., Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University.